

Borough of



Accrington.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

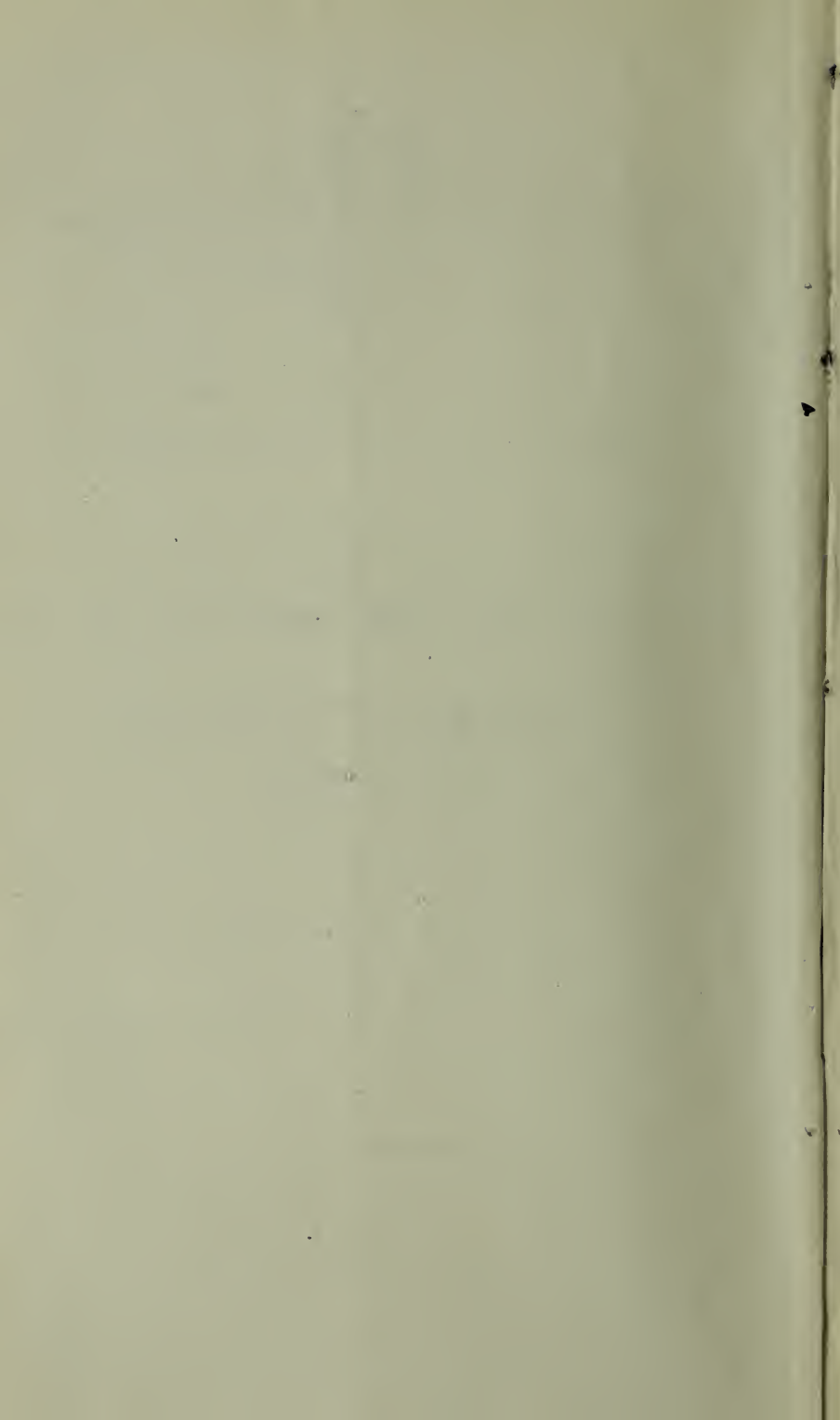
ANNUAL REPORT *of the* Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1922.

ARTHUR GREENHALGH,

M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.



To the Sanitary Authority of the Borough of Accrington.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the Borough, for the year ending December 31st, 1922.

In view of the requirements of the Ministry of Health, the report for 1922 will again be considered an Ordinary Report, which means that there will again be an omission of detail relative to conditions which do not vary from year to year.

The population at the middle of the year 1922, has been estimated to be 44,210, and this figure has been used in calculating the various rates contained in this report. The figure used for the report for 1921 was 44,480.

The number of births registered was 709, as compared with 720, the average for the last five years, 744 the average for the last ten years, and 757 the average for the last twelve years.

The deaths numbered 592 for 1922, as compared with 611, 610 and 612 averages for the before-mentioned periods; the Natural Increase is 117 for 1922, and for the periods mentioned 109, 133 and 144 respectively; the Infant Deaths number 65 for 1922, as compared with 71, 76 and 81 respectively; the Infant Mortality figure, i.e., the number of infant deaths per 1,000 births, gives 91.67 for 1922, and 99.08, 102.61 and 107.00 for the periods before named.

The certified causes of death in the total of 592, show that Heart Disease heads the list with 13%, Cancer comes second with 11%, Bronchitis 9%, Pneumonia 7%, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 6%, Influenza 5%, and the Zymotic Diseases, i.e., Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough and Diphtheria, together, have caused only 3% of the total

The births are slightly fewer. The deaths from being over 600 have become under 600. The deaths of infants under one year of age have been definitely reduced from over 70 to under that number, and the infant mortality figure shows a healthy reduction from the average of previous years. It is not yet equal to the average for the country at large, which is as follows:—England and Wales, 77 per 1,000 births. In New Zealand this figure is 48.

In a table called 'Comparative Vital Statistics' herein published giving the figures for eleven towns of similar population to Accrington, situated in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire, I find that as regards the birth-rate, Accrington is the lowest; the infant mortality is just under the average, and the general death-rate the average.

From a careful study of the certified causes of the deaths of the 65 infants, and of the times at which they have occurred, I find that 37, that is, nearly 57% died under four weeks, and of these, 28 or 43% of the whole number died under one week of age; adding together the ages of these 28 children the total period came to a little over seven weeks, on an average about 42 hours each.

I am quite satisfied that the Infant Welfare work is very well worth while; the standard of care of the average infant in the Borough is very high. The mothers and their children enjoy the Thursday afternoon meetings, which I am sure

are very helpful to them. In addition to the regular weighing of the baby, they are able to gain reliable advice on all the many little difficulties attending the nursing of an infant. During the year 671 different mothers have attended, making in all 3,799 visits. In 1921, 754 mothers attended and made 4,539 visits. The decrease this year is due, I am sure, not to lack of interest, but to the great number of wet and inclement Thursday afternoons during 1922. In addition to the Thursday afternoon visits, 620 morning visits were also paid, many of these coming from the less favoured parts of the town. As showing the interest taken in this work we get a number of visits from the mothers with their infants from Huncoat, Clayton-le-Moors, Church, and Oswaldtwistle.

Again, it is my pleasure to record my appreciation of the very generous service given by the Ladies of the Infant Welfare Committee, who have in various ways made the Thursday afternoon meetings more pleasant, instructive, and efficient. I am sure the mothers look forward to their presence for they invariably receive from them a kindly welcome.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR GREENHALGH,

Medical Officer of Health.

1.—General Statistics.

Area (acres), 3,426.

Population (1922), 44,210.

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 11,238.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921), 11,731.

Rateable value, £247,486.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £943.

2.—Extracts from Vital Statistics of the year 1922.

Births :—	Total.	Male.	Female.
{ Legitimate	674	317	357
{ Illegitimate	35	15	20
Deaths	592	299	293

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth :—from sepsis, 1; from other causes, 4.

Deaths of infants under one year of age :—Total, 65.
Legitimate, 59; Illegitimate, 6.

Deaths from Measles (all ages), 8.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), 3.

Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age), 2.

Specify any unusual or excessive mortality during the year which has received or required comment :—Nil.

Rates per 1,000 of Population.

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Rate of Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.
Mean of 10 years				
1912-1921	16.7	13.8	0.84	99
1921	17.4	13.1	0.62	100
1922	16.0	13.3	0.81	91
Increase or Decrease in 1922 on—				
Ten Years' Average	—0.7	—0.5	—0.03	—8
Previous year	—0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.19	—9

3—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Number of cases of infectious disease notified, number of deaths from these diseases, number of cases removed to hospital, and deaths in hospital during the year 1922 :—

DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED.												Total Deaths.	Hospital.		
	Total Cases at all Ages.	YEARS.												Total Cases removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district.	
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65				65 and over.
Smallpox ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	25	...	...	2	1	9	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	...
Erysipelas ...	112	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	10	8	1	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever... (including Paratyphoid) ...	1	...	2	4	3	44	37	16	3	3	...	...	...	3	5	1
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
†Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trench Fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	33	...	1	1	...	5	1	1	1	12	2	8	1	40	...	...
*Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Males ...	32	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	15	3	9	2	26	...	...
Females ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	4	...	...	10	...	...
*Other forms of Tuberculosis—Males ...	8	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...
Females ...	12	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	4	...	...
†Measles and German Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
†Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
†Diphtheria, &c. (under 2 years) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
†Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
†Any other diseases notifiable in your district, specify ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	264	9	2	4	7	6	64	45	24	47	25	26	5	104	6	1

*†† see next page.

* (1) Specify the ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths: Non-notified tuberculosis deaths, 2. Total tuberculosis deaths, 41.

(2) Add a note as to the efficiency of notification of tuberculosis in the district, and the action taken (if any) including particulars of any proceedings taken in cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify: I believe that notification is carried out in a very satisfactory manner. In cases where death has been certified without previous notification, inquiries have been made by the M.O.H.

† State whether any of these diseases are compulsorily notifiable in your district. If so, which, and for what period? None.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

CASES.			
Number notified.	TREATED.		
	At Home.	In Hospital.	
9	6	3	
Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
6	1	1	1

4.—Causes of Sickness.

Specify any causes of sickness and invalidity which have been specially noteworthy in the district during the year. (This should include information obtained from local general practitioners)—Influenza.

No. of times School Closure adopted for:—

Scarlet Fever	Nil.	Whooping Cough	Nil.
Diphtheria	„	Chicken-pox	„
Measles	„	Influenza	„
Any other diseases (specify same)	„		

No. of Reports made under Section 14 (4) Sanitary Officers' Order, 1922.—Nil

TABLE C.

MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF ACCRINGTON.

SUMMARY (for reference) OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS,
AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

Professional Nursing in the Home. Arrangements in the district for :—
(A) General Nursing. None, but District Nursing Association. (B) For Infectious Diseases, e.g., Measles, etc. During epidemics the Health Visitors advise as to nursing Measles.

Midwives.—Is any midwife employed by or assisted by the Local Authority? No.

Number of midwives on the County Council Register, 31/12/1922. No. on Register, 7. No. actually practising, 7.

Any comments as to the sufficiency or otherwise of the midwifery service? There does not appear to be any shortage of midwives for our Borough.

What action has been taken by the Council respecting Child Welfare Work? A Committee has been appointed and the centre is working well under the supervision of the M.O.H.

Has a local Child Welfare Centre been established? Yes.

If so, where? Ambulance Drill Hall, Bull Bridge.

Give days and time open. Each morning and Thursday afternoon.

Have any of the following been provided in your district? Day Nursery, No.

Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children. No.

School Clinic. Yes, at Ambulance Drill Hall, Bull Bridge, ample accommodation; loaned from St. John's Ambulance Association.

Tuberculosis Clinic. By County Council only.

Venereal Diseases Clinic. No.

Has any local scheme been prepared in regard to the Supply of Food and Milk for Expectant and Nursing Mothers, and of Milk for Infants? A free supply of milk is granted within the prescribed limits in cases where the income of the family, after deducting the amount paid for rent, does not exceed 9/- per head, per week.

Is there a District Nursing Association in the District? Yes.

How many District Nurses employed? Three.

If so, does any arrangement exist between the Council and the Association in respect of Child Welfare Work? No, but the District Nurses work in happy co-ordination with Health Visitors.

If no such arrangement exists, does the Association voluntarily undertake Child Welfare Work? Yes, when appealed to by the M.O.H. or Health Visitors.

Does the Association undertake :—

(A) Midwifery Cases? No, they have undertaken to assist in maternity cases attended by a doctor where no other nurse is available.

(B) Monthly Nursing? No.

Hospital Accommodation provided or available :—

For Smallpox. Corrugated iron building situate at Baxenden.

For other Infectious Diseases. Cases removed to Bury and District Joint Hospital.

Joint or otherwise (by arrangement). Retaining and nursing fees paid.

No. of Beds available for your District : for Smallpox, 24. For other Infectious Diseases, Nil.

Is there any Hospital Accommodation in the district for :—

(A) Maternity Cases ? No, but abnormal cases of labour are treated at the Victoria Hospital.

(B) Children ? In the Children's Ward, Victoria Hospital.

(C) Tuberculosis ? No.

Give postal address of Union Infirmary or other Public Institution in District. Moorland House, Higher Pike Law, Rawtenstall.

Disinfection :—

No. of Houses disinfected ? 145. Method (state disinfectant used) ? Formalin spray and fumigation.

Are Houses disinfected after (A) Phthisis ? Yes. (B) Measles ? No.

*Apparatus used for Clothing, Bedding, etc., (steam or otherwise) ? Goddard Massey, steam.

No. of Articles disinfected ? 1,252.

Where is Apparatus situated ? Hyndburn Road Depot, in Borough.

*If Apparatus at Hospital is available, is it used for the disinfection of Clothing, Bedding, etc., of Patients not removed to the Hospital ? No apparatus.

If not, please state how disinfection of Clothing, etc., in these cases is carried out ? By treatment at the depot.

Ambulance facilities :—

(A) For Infectious Cases ? Motor Ambulance to and from Bury Hospital.

(B) For Non-infectious and Accident Cases ? Corporation owned Motor Ambulance.

LABORATORY WORK.

Bacteriological Examinations. No. of Specimens examined :—

Blood, Nil. ; Sputum, 233 (by County C. Dispensary) ; Milk, Nil. ; Throat Swabs, 10 ; Swabs for Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 3 ; Others, 1.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin Order, 1910. Is a supply of Anti-toxin kept within the district ? Yes. If so, where ? Police Station. Amount used during 1922, 78,000 units. Other Sera Vaccines used ? Nil.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Tabular Summary of the work of the Sanitary Department :—

Source of Water Supply—Dean Clough, Mitchell's and Burnley Road Reservoirs, and a copious supply of deep well water from Altham.

What is its condition ? Good, but deep well water is very hard.

Possibilities of contamination ? Nil.

Any insufficiency, and where ? Nil.

Nature of extensions (if any) during the year ? Nil.

Are Scavenging and Removal of House Refuse carried out satisfactorily for whole of district ? Yes.

How performed (state whether by Sanitary Authority, Contract, or Occupiers of Houses) ? By Sanitary Authority.

Are motor vehicles used ? Yes.

If Privy Middens exist, are they emptied by day or night ? By day.

How is the Refuse disposed of ? By burning.

Has a Destructor been provided ? Yes.

If so, where ? Off Argyle Street, (within the district).

Sewage Disposal Works :—

Method of Treatment ? By Bacterial Filter Beds.

What is the character of the Drainage System ? Good.

Any developments during year ? No.

Areas, or Townships, without proper drainage system ? Higher Baxenden.

Action taken—Drain Testing, Flushing, etc. ? Application of smoke and colour tests.

Action taken with regard to the Pollution of Streams ? Nil.

Canal Boats : Number inspected ? Nil.

Number of Infringements of Acts ? Nil.

What is the condition of the Bakehouses ? Good. Number ? 74.

What is the condition of Slaughterhouses ? Good. No. Registered ? 3. No. Licensed ? Nil. Has a Public Abattoir been provided ? Yes.

What is the condition of Lodging-houses ? Good. Number ? 5. Are they Registered ? Yes.

What is the condition of Workshops and Workplaces ? Good.

What is the Sanitary condition of the Schools ? Good.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops :—

Are they periodically inspected ? Yes.

What is their condition ? Good.

Have Regulations been made under the Order of the L.G.B. ? Give date. Yes, 6/5/1901. Are they enforced ? Yes.

Amount of air space in cubic feet required for each cow ?

(A) Where cows are habitually grazed. 600.

(B) Where cows are not habitually grazed. 800.

Total No. of Cowkeepers ? 37. No. on Register ? 37. No. of Inspections during year ? 80.

Total No. of Dairymen or Milk Purveyors (other then Cowkeepers) ? 63. No. on Register ? 63.

Any arrangements for veterinary inspection of dairy cows? Give particulars. A Veterinary Inspector has been appointed to examine all milk cows.

Action taken (if any) as to tuberculous milk? Nil.

Inspection of Food:—

Action taken in respect of places where food is prepared? Periodically inspected.

Any food poisoning? Action taken. Nil.

Amount of food condemned or surrendered as unfit for human consumption—

State approximately the weight of carcasses and of parts.

(A) Tuberculous carcasses and parts? Carcasses, 8; weight, 2,690 lbs.; Parts, 15 sets of organs and 1 head.

(B) Diseased, unsound, or unwholesome meat (other than (a) above)? Carcasses, 18; weight, 1,264 lbs.; Parts, 200 lbs., and 292 lbs. of frozen beef.

(C) Other foodstuffs? Fruit, etc., 26 tins; Corned beef, 331 lbs.; Fish, 532 lbs.; Yeast, 224 lbs.; Rabbits, 27; Potted meat, 2 lbs. No. of Legal Proceedings and result? Nil.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and Milk and Cream Regulations:—

The Borough Police carry out duties under this heading.

Action taken by Local Authority (if any)?

Samples taken during the year—Milk, 27; Other foods, 17; One prosecution, but case dismissed owing to technical offence on analyst's certificate.

Notices served—Nuisances? No. of Notices served. Informal, 162. Statutory, 30. No. of Nuisances abated? 186. No. of Legal Proceedings taken, and result? Nil.

Closets and Ashpits:—

Privy Middens—No. of Middens? 28. No. of closets attached to these Middens? 28. No. of Pail Closets? 949. No. of Dry Ashpits (excluding Middens)? 5,000 (est.) No. of Fresh Water Closets? 1,308. No. of Portable Receptacles for refuse? 1,883. No. of Waste Water Closets, 9,244.

No. of Privy Closets converted during 1922—To Fresh W.C.'s? Nil. To Waste W.C.'s? Nil. To Pails, etc.,? Nil.

No. of Pail Closets converted to Fresh W.C.'s? 2. Waste W.C.'s? Nil. No. of Waste W.C.'s converted to Fresh W.C.'s? Nil.

Does Council contribute towards the cost of conversion? Yes. If so, how much? Approximately one half.

What kind of closet accommodation is being provided for new property? Fresh W.C.

Smoke Nuisance—No. of Observations? 27.

No. of Legal Proceedings taken and result? Nil.

What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour? 1 Boiler, 3 minutes. 2 Boilers, 5 minutes. 3 Boilers, 7 minutes.

Has the Authority adopted—"The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890"? Yes. "The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907"? No. "The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890"? Yes. Any other adoptive Act? No

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, Arthur Greenhalgh, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H. Salary as M.O.H., 31/12/1922, £150

Is he a whole-time Officer? No

Sanitary Inspector, Richard Diggle, A.R.San.I., M.I.C.S.

Salary (including Bonus) as Inspector, 31/12/1922, £438.

Is he a whole-time Officer? Yes. If not, what other appointments does he hold? Nil. (Duties include Superintendence of Abattoirs, Destructors and Cleansing).

Assistant Sanitary Inspector, John A. Hindle, A.R.San.I., M.I.C.S.

Salary (including Bonus), 31/12/1922, £268.

Any other Public Health Officers, such as Health Visitors and Special Nurses? If any, give names, salaries, qualifications, and offices held. Miss Munroe, Health Visitor, C.M.B., 3 years' general training, £218. Miss Wadsworth, School Nurse, C.M.B., 3 years' general training, £218. Miss Dixon, School Nurse, C.M.B., 3 years' general training, (left, 31/1/1922). Miss Gleadall, School Nurse, C.M.B., 3 years' general training, (left, 31/3/1922). Miss Butcher, School Nurse, C.M.B., 3 years' general training, £178.

HOUSING.

No. of new houses erected during the year:—

(A) By private enterprise 7

(B) As part of Municipal Housing Scheme Nil.

No. of houses in course of erection under Council's Building Scheme... Nil.

Unfit Dwelling-houses:—

Inspection (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)..... 30

(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 Nil.

Have the particulars of these inspections been fully recorded as specified in the Regulations? —

(3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation Nil.

(4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under (3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 30

Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices—

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... 30

Action under Statutory Powers :—

- A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919—
- (1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served, requiring repairs Nil
 - (2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—
 - (A) By owners —
 - (B) By Local Authority in default of owners —
 - (3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close..... Nil ..
- B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts—
- (1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served, requiring defects to be remedied Nil
 - (2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—
 - (A) By owners —
 - (B) By Local Authority in default of owners —
- C. Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909—
- (1) No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders Nil.
 - (2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil.
 - (3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit Nil.
 - (4) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil.
 - (5) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil.
- D. No. of houses demolished voluntarily by owners, or converted to workshops, etc..... Nil.
- * Refers only to action taken in reference to housing defects. Notices with regard to drainage and other defects should be included under Sanitary Administration.
- Notable Sanitary Improvements during 1922 ? Nil.
- Chief Sanitary Requirements of District ? Drainage of Higher Baxenden. Building of dwelling-houses to accommodate 1, 2, 3, and 4 persons.

During the last three years I have been able to analyze many of the circumstances connected with the conditions surrounding the births of the infants, and the following tables display under their appropriate years the number of mothers described as mill operatives, roughly about 35% ; the number of mothers who followed other occupations such as charing, confectionery, dressmaking, and shop assistants, about 5% , and lastly, the mothers described as housewives, making about 60%. In the case of the two former classes, the time of ceasing to go to work is also shown. At the lower part of the table the babies are analyzed as regards their numerical position in the family, that is to say, whether they are 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or so on.

Mill Operatives.

No. of mothers						1922	1921	1920
	ceasing work after	1st	month			3	2	3
"	"	"	2nd	"		16	22	11
"	"	"	3rd	"		24	17	17
"	"	"	4th	"		17	14	33
"	"	"	5th	"		34	35	30
"	"	"	6th	"		52	41	68
"	"	"	7th	"		60	47	53
"	"	"	8th	"		27	47	48
"	"	"	9th	"		22	23	21
Totals						255	248	284
Per cent. of total births						36%	33%	33%

Other Occupations.

No. of mothers							
	ceasing work after	1st	month		1	—	—
"	"	"	2nd	"	—	5	1
"	"	"	3rd	"	5	5	5
"	"	"	4th	"	4	1	6
"	"	"	5th	"	6	5	9
"	"	"	6th	"	8	5	3
"	"	"	7th	"	8	6	6
"	"	"	8th	"	3	7	5
"	"	"	9th	"	6	11	3
Totals					41	45	38
Per cent of total births					6%	6%	4%
Housewives					400	462	534
Per cent. of total births					57%	61%	62%

Of the babies referred to above it was found that there were :—

Mothers with	1st	baby	...	283	332	348
"	"	2nd	"	173	189	212
"	"	3rd	"	102	89	124
"	"	4th	"	62	49	69
"	"	5th	"	25	37	34
"	"	6th	"	19	14	23
"	"	7th	"	8	10	17
"	"	8th	"	10	11	12
"	"	9th	"	7	13	7
"	"	10th	"	3	4	6
"	"	11th	"	2	4	2
"	"	12th	"	1	1	1
"	"	13th	"	—	2	—
"	"	16th	"	1	—	—
"	"	18th	"	—	—	1
Totals				696	755	856

INFANT MORTALITY.—CAUSES OF DEATH OF THE 65 INFANTS.

Premature Birth.	Congenital Defects.	Acute Bronchitis.	Broncho Pneumonia.	Convulsions.	Dentition.	Congenital Syphilis.	Whooping Cough.	Marasmus.	Atelectasis.	Tubercular Glands.	General Weakness.	Laryngitis.	Influenza.	Measles.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Dermatitis.	Diarrhoea.	Chronic Starvation.	Hæmorrhage following on circumcision.	Asphyxia.	(Coroner's Inquest).	Total.
January	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
February .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
March	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
April	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
May .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
June	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
July	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
August	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
September .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
October	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
November	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
December .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Transfers	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	17	2	1	3	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	65

AGES AT DEATH.

Under one week.	Totals over one week.	Total under one month.	MONTHS.												Total under one year.
1-2 2-3 3-4			1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12		
28	4 4 1	37	9	2	6	1	2	1	3	3	...	1	...		65

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS.

DISTRICT.	Popu- lation.	Birth- rate.	Infant Mor- tality rate.	Stand- ardised Death rate.	DEATH RATE from :—								Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.
					Pulmon- ary Tuber- culosis.	Non- Pulmon- ary Tuber- culosis.	Respir- atory Diseases	Measles.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Diarr- hoea (under 2 yrs.)					
Accrington	44,210	16.0	91	13.3	0.81	0.11	2.21	0.18	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.02	
Batley	36,151	17.3	84.1	12.9	0.4	0.3	2.2	0.16	0.08	4.6	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.08	
Chorley	30,576	18.2	120	13.0	0.6	0.12	2.61	0.22	0.28	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Crewe	47,210	18.2	78.8	12.6	0.65	0.21	2.30	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.02	
Darwen	38,720	17.3	83	14.4	0.48	0.28	1.50	0.23	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.02	
Dewsbury	55,100	18.2	107.5	13.3	0.41	0.12	2.8	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.02	
Eccles	44,960	18.1	93	13.3	1.1	0.09	3.4	0.40	0.38	0.18	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.00	
Keighley	42,550	16.2	111	14.51	0.86	0.33	2.74	0.25	0.16	0.14	0.04	0.60	0.60	0.00	
Lancaster	40,226	17.5	83	13.8	1.11	0.32	3.15	0.05	0.05	0.99	0.74	0.12	0.12	0.05	
Leigh	45,545	21.1	89	14.5	1.07	0.17	3.70	0.36	0.00	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.04	
Swinton and Pendlebury	31,580	19.0	76	11.0	0.7	0.03	1.0	0.18	0.03	0.15	0.03	0.19	0.19	0.00	

The total number of Births, Deaths, Natural Increase, Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality for the past twelve years are as follows :—

	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.	Decrease.	Infant Deaths.	Infant Mortality.
1922	709	592	117	...	65	91.67
1921	775	583	183	...	78	100.63
1920	868	606	262	...	84	96.77
1919	640	673	...	33	73	114.06
1918	611	601	10	...	57	93.28
1917	585	565	20	...	56	95.72
1916	728	543	185	...	65	89.28
1915	751	650	101	...	78	103.86
1914	884	640	244	...	104	117.64
1913	894	647	247	...	104	116.33
1912	847	532	315	...	65	76.74
1911	792	711	81	...	143	180.55

CAUSES OF DEATH. ACCRINGTON RESIDENTS.

Male. Female.

1.	Enteric Fever .....	...	1
2.	Small-pox .....	...	...
3.	Measles	5	3
4.	Scarlet Fever	1	2
5.	Whooping Cough	1	2
6.	Diphtheria.....	2	1
7.	Influenza	14	15
8.	Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...
9.	Meningococcal Meningitis .....	...	...
10.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	26	10
11.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	4
12.	Cancer, Malignant Diseases	34	32
13.	Rheumatic Fever	3	...
14.	Diabetes	6	5
15.	Cerebral Hemorrhage, etc.	25	25
16.	Heart Disease	27	51
17.	Arterio-Sclerosis	14	2
18.	Bronchitis.....	25	28
19.	Pneumonia (all forms)	24	16
20.	Other Respiratory Diseases	2	3
21.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1	2
22.	Diarrhœa, Etc., (under 2 years)	2	...
23.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	2
24.	Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1
25.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	7	2
26.	Puerperal Sepsis .....	...	1
27.	Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition .....	...	4
28.	Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	21	14
29.	Suicide	4	2
30.	Other deaths from violence	1	2
31.	Other defined diseases	46	61
32.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	3	2
		299	293
SPECIAL CAUSES (included above) :			
	Poliomyelitis .....	...	...
	Polioencephalitis .....	...	...
Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—			
	Total	38	27
	Illegitimate	2	4
Total Births		332	377
	Legitimate	317	357
	Illegitimate	15	20
POPULATION : 44,210.			

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT *of the*
Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1922.

RICHARD DIGGLE, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.,
Sanitary Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
ACCRINGTON.

**To the Sanitary Authority
of the Borough of Accrington.**

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, giving particulars of the work done by this Department during the year 1922.

The usual visits have been made during the year in connection with the following:—

260	Visits to Nuisances.	
332	„ Infectious Diseases.	
85	„ Private Slaughter-houses.	
230	„ Abattoirs.	
91	„ Cowsheds and Dairies.	
301	„ Factories and Workshops (including Bake-houses).	
32	„ Houses under Rent Restrictions Act.	
93	„ Offensive Trades premises.	
252	„ Lodging Houses.	
47	„ Public Elementary Schools.	
59	„ Petroleum Storages.	

Summary of Defects, etc., Found.

Defective Plaster, etc.	12
„ Roofs, etc.	20
„ Drainage	40
„ Doors, etc.	20
„ Fire ranges, etc.	13
„ Windows, etc.	26
„ Floors	12
„ Flagging	5
„ Ashpits, etc.	49
„ W.W.C.'s and tippers	84
W.W.C.'s blocked beyond the trap	25
Accumulations of refuse	6
Damp walls, etc.	6
Blocked sewers	3
Overcrowding	1
Dirty House	1
Miscellaneous nuisances	6

and in addition to the above, 1,704 waste water closets were unstopped by Corporation workmen during the year. In connection with the above defects, notices have been served—30 statutory and 162 informal—the whole of which have received adequate attention.

It was not found necessary to institute any legal proceedings.

Closet Accommodation.

During the year conversions to fresh water closets have been carried out as under :—

From Pails	2
„ other types	Nil.

The approximate number of each type of closet now in use in the Borough, is as follows :—

Fresh Water Closets.	Waste Water Closets.	Pails
1308	9244	949

Factory and Workshop Acts.

6 complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, and the matters referred to were remedied.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

No serious outbreaks of disease occurred locally during the year, and the provisions of the Acts, so far as they relate to this department have been carried out. The handling of all cattle coming into the Borough on licence has been supervised.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order.

Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922.

The inspection of cowsheds has been carried out, and the provisions of the Regulations made under the Order have again been rigidly enforced.

Since the Amendment Act came in force this year, 105 applications for registration as milk sellers have been received, and in every case a certificate has been granted. The following are the numbers registered :—

Retail Milk sellers	93
Wholesale and Retail producers or dealers.....	5
Wholesale producers or dealers only	7
Total on register	105

Disinfection.

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year was :—

Diphtheria	18
Erysipelas	25
Scarlet Fever	112
Enteric Fever	1
Puerperal Fever	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9

The usual visits were made to each case for the purpose of giving instructions as to the measures to be taken to prevent the disease from spreading. Disinfection was carried out afterwards, formaldehyde being used as a spray disinfectant, and sulphur candles, etc., for fumigation. The bedding and clothing of patients were subjected to steam disinfection at our Depot. 198 rooms, 1,252 articles of clothing and bedding, 72 books and 5 schools were disinfected, 134 articles of clothing and bedding being destroyed.

12,722 free issues of disinfectants have been made during the year.

Slaughter Houses and Markets.

The Public Abattoirs, Private Slaughter-houses, Markets, and Shops where food is prepared and sold, have been kept under constant supervision, and particulars of food destroyed are given in the Medical Officer's portion of the Report.

Offensive Trade Premises.

The majority of the premises under this heading are occupied by tripe dressers, who carry on their trade with as little nuisance as possible.

Smoke Nuisance.

Observations during the year numbered 27, and in the few cases where the prescribed limits for the emission of black smoke have been exceeded, the nuisance was abated.

Public Elementary Schools.

The inspection of all Elementary Schools in the Borough has been twice carried out during the year; special attention being directed to the state of the walls, furniture, and other woodwork, also the floors. It is pleasing to report that the school caretakers have carried out their duties satisfactorily.

Lodging Houses.

The Lodging Houses in the Borough have been regularly inspected; and although at times there has again, in certain cases, been room for improvement with regard to cleanliness, they have, on the whole, been kept in accordance with the Bye-laws, and without serious cause for complaint.

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.

Under the provisions of the above Act, occupiers of property may, upon application and payment of a small fee, require an inspection of their dwellings and the issue of a certificate showing its condition of repair. 30 such certificates have been granted during the year.

Petroleum and Carbide Licensing.

Premises now on the register number 66, and the Regulations as to storage, etc., are well observed.

Removal of House and Shop Refuse.

The estimated number of dwellings in the Borough is 11,245, and the amount of refuse collected and removed to the Destructors during the year was 14,126 tons, in addition to 1,116 tons (estimated) deposited on the various tips, again giving an average of 27 cwts. of refuse collected per house.

The cost of collection and disposal (Men's Wages, Team Labour and Motor Costs) of all refuse taken to the Destructors, was £5,446 16s. 10d., or 7/8.5 per ton.

Comparative costs are given on the last page of my report.

Complaints.

The average number of applications received daily for ashes receptacles to be emptied, are as follows:—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
3.25	5.37	3.12	2.63	3.32	1.60	.61	.83	.9	1.06	.93	1.09

Lime Washing.

Brushes continue to be lent out to householders for a deposit of 2/6 per brush, and a charge of 2d. per day is made for each day the brush has been retained by the borrower. The number of brushes lent out during the year was 361.

Street Scavenging.

As in previous years, the scavenging of the Borough has been carried out efficiently. The cost of the Department in wages has been £2,832 19s. 3d., as against £4,069 last year.

DESTRUCTORS.

Weight of Refuse brought to Destructors, also Cost of Collecting and Destroying same for the year ended 31st December, 1922.

	T. C. Q.			Average Per Weight load.		
				T. C. Q.		
By Team Labour.						
3062 loads of Domestic Refuse ...	5134	8	2	1	13	2 ..
298 „ Market Refuse ...	257	1	3	17	1	..
Fish and Trade Refuse	515	4	3			
	5906	15	0			
	<u>=====</u>					
By Electric Vehicle.						
378 loads of Domestic Refuse ...	777	6	0	2	1	0 ..
	<u>=====</u>					
By Petrol Vehicles.						
4078 loads of Domestic Refuse ...	7441	11	1	1	16	1 ..
	<u>=====</u>					
Total weight of Refuse brought to Destructors	14125	12	1			
	<u>=====</u>					

Cost of Collection :*By Team Labour.**

	£	s.	d.	Average Cost	Per ton.
Domestic Refuse only (5134 tons)				s. d.	
Wages	485	19	9	1 10.7	„
Team Labour	795	12	10	3 1.2	„
(Weight bonus of £17 8s. od. included)	1281	12	7	4 11.9	„

By Electric Vehicle.

Domestic Refuse only (777 tons)					
Wages	136	0	1	3 6.0	„
Running Costs : 484 hrs.	71	2	4	1 10.0	„
(Weight bonus of £5 7s. 6d. included)	207	2	5	5 4.0	„

By Petrol Vehicles.

Domestic Refuse only (7441 tons)					
Wages	1130	13	11	3 0.4	„
Running Costs : 3999 hrs.	599	17	0	1 7.3	„
(Weight bonus of £103 7s. 4d. included)	1730	10	11	4 7.7	„

* Cost of Collection includes all charges for horse keep, running and maintenance of vehicles, drivers' wages, etc.

***Cost of Destruction :**

	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
All Refuse (14125 tons)	2227	10	11	3	1.8
COST OF COLLECTION AND DESTRUCTION	5446	16	10	7	8.5
Do. (1914)	2281	13	7	4	0.8

* Cost of Destruction includes wages only, and no overhead charges.

Reclamation and Sale of Waste.

Under this heading, revenue is derived from the conversion of fish waste into meal, reduction of oil from fish meal, screening and grading of clinker, mortar making, baling of old tins, sorting of rags, glass, etc., and the value of the steam raised by the Destructor.

The following statement shows the weight or quantity of waste reclaimed during the year, and the amount received from the sale of same.

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fish Meal	156	9	3	0	1773	5	10			
Vegetable Meal	0	5	0	0	3	15	0			
Meat Meal	4	3	2	0	53	13	3			
Blood Meal	0	1	0	0	0	16	0			
Fish Oil	2	9	3	0	22	7	9			
Baled Scrap Tins ...	60	19	2	0	89	5	3			
Light Scrap Iron ...	20	16	1	0	27	12	7			
Cast Scrap Iron	1	16	3	0	6	1	8			
Other Scrap Metal...	0	2	0	13	4	4	10			
Black Phosphates— (ground ashes phosphates added)	34	2	3	0	6	6	3			
Glass	5	1	3	0	5	8	0			
Jars and Bottles.....	...	...	...	...	1	19	10			
Rags and Bones ...	0	10	3	26	1	19	7			
Street Sweepings.....	829	14	2	0	82	19	6			
Paving Rack	1	16	0	0	0	18	0			
Tar Macadam	339	10	1	0	421	16	2			
Waste Paper	56	18	1	0	106	14	8			
String	0	9	2	19	2	5	2			
								26	11	9 4
Mortar	2025	8	3	0	1162	9	6			
Clinker	202	16	3	0	32	11	11			
								11	95	1 5
Calorific Power (con- tribution from Elec- tricity Dept. for Refuse burnt) .....	...	...	...	...	600	0	0			
								600	0	0
Total amount realized					£4406	10	9			
Ditto	1921				£3721	19	1			